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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-95-170  
Friday  
1 September 1995

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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## Rwanda

### Pierre Rwigyema Appointed New Prime Minister

LD3108125695 Paris France-Inter Radio Network  
in French 1200 GMT 31 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Rwanda has a new prime minister. He is Pierre Celestin Rwigyema. The 42 year-old Hutu is replacing Faustin Twagiramungu, whose simultaneous resignation and dismissal led to a serious political and ethnic crisis in the country.

Pierre Celestin Rwigyema was the minister of primary education.

### Further on Rwigyema, New Cabinet Members

AB3108130395 Paris AFP in English  
1250 GMT 31 Aug 95

[By Marie-Goretti Uwibambe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kigali, Aug 31 (AFP) — Pierre-Celestin Rwigyema, a 42-year-old member of the majority Hutu tribe in Rwanda, was on Thursday [31 August] appointed to be the country's new prime minister, state radio announced.

Rwigyema, who was previously minister for primary and secondary education, succeeds Faustin Twagiramungu, also a Hutu, who resigned and was fired almost simultaneously on Monday.

Twagiramungu's departure was followed by a purge of three other Hutu ministers and a Tutsi member of the cabinet in a shakeup which coincided with a building crisis over the presence of some two million Hutu refugees in camps in neighboring countries.

Rwigyema is considered a conciliator in the Hutu-dominated Republican Democratic Movement (RDM), which Twagiramungu chairs.

He was trained as an economist and headed a printing works before entering the government in July last year at the end of last year's civil war.

His star rose after Rwanda's schools reopened after the war, and he quickly gained a reputation for dynamism.

President Pasteur Bizimungu also named a new cabinet after firing four ministers — three Hutus and a Tutsi — on Tuesday.

Three of those who were sacked — the ministers of justice, information, and transport and communications — were replaced by new faces.

Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, a Hutu who is chairman of the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), retained his post as deputy premier but left the Civil Service Ministry to take over the Interior Ministry.

The newcomers replacing the fired ministers are:

- Justice: Marthe Mukamurenzi, independent, Hutu;
- Information: Jean-Pierre Bizimana, details not immediately available;
- Transport and Communications: Charles Muligande, RPF, Tutsi.

They were due to be sworn in later in the day.

The RDM had put forward four names for the premier's post: Rwigyema; Jean-Marie Vianney Mbonimpa, the ambassador to Switzerland; Christophe Mfizi, the ambassador to France; and Eugene Ndahayo, the RDM's executive secretary and permanent secretary in the Information Ministry.

RDM leaders had planned to submit only one name, as laid down under accords on power-sharing between the Hutu majority and Tutsi minority signed in 1993, but the president asked for four names to allow him to "sort out the situation quickly," a participant in the party's talks told AFP.

His sacking of Twagiramungu with parliamentary approval and his purging of the cabinet were seen as here as moves that would consolidate what is already a stranglehold on power by the Tutsis who won the war despite making up only 14 percent of the population.

The political changes were also seen as certain to discourage two million Hutu refugees from returning voluntarily from camps in neighbouring countries.

They fled the advance of the Tutsi rebel army after Hutu extremists had slaughtered more than half a million Tutsis, moderate Hutus and their families.

Zaire expelled 13,000 of the one million Rwandan Hutus on its territory last week, but only about 100 have been returning voluntarily each day since then.

On Tuesday, Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko set a deadline of the end of the year for all the refugees in Rwanda to return, a timetable which would involve the repatriation of an average 8,000 refugees per day.

Their reluctance to return stems from a combination of fear of retribution, intimidation by extremists who control the camps, and propaganda broadcast by Hutu extremists operating a short-wave radio station in Belgium.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata was meanwhile due to arrive in Nairobi Thursday en route for talks on refugees from both Rwanda and neighbouring Burundi, which has a similar ethnic mix.

She is due to visit Burundi, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Zaire.

**Premier Sworn In, Says Nation Needs Unity**

EA3108203395 Kigali Radio Rwanda  
in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 31 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Rwanda has problems resulting from the aftermath of the genocide. To resolve them, Rwanda needs to have a strong and united government made up of people who tell each other the truth and avoid divisions based on tribalism or regions.

This was said by the new Rwandan prime minister, Pierre-Celestin Rwigyema, after being sworn in in front of the president. The prime minister spoke in French, and said that he was ready to implement with strength what he had sworn to do, and he was especially eager to do that which could improve the lives of Rwandans.

The prime minister said that his government would implement the eight points contained in the program announced on 19 July 1994: It would restore peace in the country, restore all the country's institutions, unite Rwandans, return and resettle refugees and displaced people; resolve the problems of orphans, widows, and war-disabled; improve Rwanda's economic situation, improve relations with the outside world, and strengthen democracy. Prime Minister Pierre-Celestin Rwigyema explained that the implementation of some of these points had already begun, and he asked all Rwandans to understand that the problems of Rwanda were their problems and they should help resolve them.

At this point, the prime minister asked all Rwandans to work and to make further efforts, in particular in agriculture. The prime minister said the government, for its part, would try harder to come closer to the people to hold discussions and thus end rumors. The prime minister also promised Rwandans that his government would do everything possible to improve the communications sector, thereby ensuring the people's security.

The government of Pierre-Celestin Rwigyema will also improve relations with foreign countries. On this subject, the prime minister asked the international community to implement the promises made to Rwanda in Geneva, Switzerland, and Kigali, Rwanda, where round table talks to rebuild our country took place. The prime minister said that assistance was needed mainly to repatriate and resettle refugees.

After the swearing-in of the prime minister, the new ministers in the government were also sworn in. [passage omitted].

In his speech, the president of the Republic explained that the oaths taken were commitments punishable by law if not respected. Here is the president of the Republic.

[Begin Bizimungu recording] Once again I thank the new prime minister, Mr. Pierre-Celestin Rwigyema, who accepted the difficult task of coordinating the government's work and the jobs of the ministers. Once again, I thank the new ministers who have accepted difficult jobs. We should also praise what has been done up to now, since it was done in accordance with the law.

As you have seen, the ministers have just been sworn in. Being sworn in is not just a ceremony, it is also making an agreement with the country and all Rwandans. It is an agreement that is punishable by law when not observed.

The government has a heavy task. We will overcome it in unity. The prime minister is the coordinator of activities and he brings things together. We will help him put into action what we swore to do for Rwandans and the country. Thank you. [end recording]

**Rwigyema Welcomes Home Refugees**

LD3108205195 Paris Radio France International  
in French 1830 GMT 31 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Rwandan Government crisis is over. Pierre-Celestin Rwigyema was appointed prime minister this morning. This 42-year old Hutu was previously minister of primary and secondary education. He immediately said that he intends to continue with the same line, with no consideration of a political or ethnic base. Correspondent Ghislaine Dupont met him just after his appointment. She asked him how he intends to treat the most serious problem of the moment, that of the hundreds of thousands of Rwandan refugees in Zaire:

[Begin recording] [Rwigyema] These refugees are not in our country, they are outside, which means that we will attempt to use diplomacy, and then we will need recourse to the international community.

[Dupont] What kind of action will you take?

[Rwigyema] I think a lot of action has already been taken. Authorities, ministers, even the deputy president have gone there, to Burundi, and even to Tanzania. What has not been done, perhaps, is to go to Zaire, because of the security problem, but there, too, we will make efforts.

[Dupont] In other words, perhaps to prepare delegations to tell people in the camps on the Zaire side that they should come home and that everything is OK?

[Rwigyema] Obviously this will depend on the security in the country. (?Otherwise, the desire was always there).



[Dupont] You know that the Zaireans are saying that if the refugees have not gone home by 31 December they will be expelled. What will you do if that happens?

[Rwigyema] First we will take them in, with open arms.

[Dupont] Will you be able to take in several hundred thousand people at once?

[Rwigyema] We will call on the international community and friends of the country. But we are ready to welcome them with open arms. [end recording]

#### AFP Lists Cabinet Members and Party Affiliations

AB3108140895 Paris AFP in English

1401 GMT 31 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kigali, Aug 31 (AFP) - The following is the new Rwandan Cabinet after the appointment by President Pasteur Bizimungu on Thursday [31 August] of Primary and Secondary Education Minister Pierre-Celestin Rwigema to replace Faustin Twagiramungu as prime minister.

**RDM - Hutu-dominated Republican Democratic Movement**

**RPF - Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front**

**SDP - Hutu-dominated Social Democratic Party**

**LP - Tutsi-dominated Liberal Party**

**CDP - Hutu-dominated Christian Democratic Part**

Prime minister	Pierre-Celestin Rwigema (RDM, Hutu formerly primary and secondary education minister)
Vice president and defence	General Paul Kagame (RPF, Tutsi, unchanged)
Deputy premier and the interior	Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe (RPF chairman, Hutu, formerly deputy premier and civil service minister)
Foreign affairs and cooperation	Anastase Gasana (RDM, Hutu, unchanged)
Civil service	Sheikh Abdulkarim Habimana, political affiliation Moslem, new)
Justice	Marthe Mukamurenzi, independent, Hutu, new)
Agriculture and livestock	Augustin Iyamuremye (SDP, Hutu, unchanged)
Primary and secondary education	Laurien Ngirabanzi (RDM, Hutu, new)
Tertiary education, scientific research and culture	Joseph Nsengimana (LP, Tutsi, unchanged)

Prime minister	Pierre-Celestin Rwigema (RDM, Hutu formerly primary and secondary education minister)
Finance	Marc Rugenera (SDP, Hutu, unchanged)
Information	Jean-Pierre Bizimana, (political affiliation and ethnicity unknown, new)
Commerce and Industry	Prosper Higiro (LP, Tutsi, unchanged)
Planning	Jean-Berchmans Birara (Independent, Hutu, unchanged)
Health	Colonel Joseph Karemera (RPF, Tutsi, unchanged)
Transport and communications	Charles Muligande (RPF, Tutsi, new)
Labour and social affairs	Pie Mugabo (LP, Tutsi, unchanged)
Environment and tourism	Jean-Nepomuscene Nayinzira (CDP chairman, Hutu, unchanged)
Public works	Charles Ntakirutinka (SDP, Hutu, unchanged)
Family and women's development	Aloysia Inyumba (RPF, Tutsi, unchanged)
Youth and clubs	Jacques Bihozagara (RPF, Tutsi, formerly minister of rehabilitation)
Rehabilitation and social integration	Patrick Mazimpaka (RPF, Tutsi, formerly minister of youth)

#### Sao Tome and Principe

##### President Fires Defense Minister in Coup Aftermath

AB3108204395 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 31 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] We begin our newscast with this piece of information we have just received concerning the aftermath of the recent bungled coup d'etat in Sao Tome and Principe. President Miguel Trovada has relieved of his post the minister of defense as part of the memorandum signed by the government and the coup plotters and which sanctioned the peaceful settlement of the 15 August political crisis. The new minister of defense is Carlos Paquete Carnero da Silva, a 52-year-old former infantry captain. He left the Army in 1982 for personal reasons, and since then, he has been managing public and private enterprises.

## Zaire

**Hutu Refugees Critical of Rwanda's New Cabinet**

AB0109105895 Paris AFP in English  
1047 GMT 1 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, Sept 1 (AFP) — The leading opposition group among Hutu refugees on Friday [1 September] denounced a cabinet shake-up in Rwanda as strengthening the hand of hard line Tutsis and the Tutsi-dominated army.

In a communique to AFP here, the Rally for Return and Democracy (RDR) said the regime had been radicalised and was now "dominated by the hardline wing of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF)."

It was the RPF which led a fightback to end the genocide in Rwanda last year in which Hutu extremists killed more than half-a- million Tutsis, moderate Hutus and their families.

President Pasteur Bizimungu on Thursday named as prime minister Pierre-Celestin Rwigema, a 42-year-old Hutu, to replace Faustin Twagiramungu. He heads a reshuffled cabinet of 21 ministers.

One of the key changes was the appointment of a moderate at the head of the key rehabilitation ministry, responsible for resettling refugees, in the place of a man many considered a Tutsi extremist.

Political analysts saw that as an encouraging sign at a moment when the two million Hutu refugees who fled retribution after last year's ethnic bloodbath are too terrified of reprisals to return.

The RDR said the reshuffle and arrival of "unknown" personalities in the cabinet would not "inspire confidence and reassure the Rwandan population and in particular the refugees.

"The refugees are following the developments in the Kigali regime with concern," it added.

"There is a great risk the new government will pursue the hard line traced by extremist RPF elements who are using all means to prevent dialogue with the refugees on the conditions of their peaceful return," the RDR said.

It called on the international community to make sure the Rwandan government responded to the needs of the refugees and Hutu majority within the country.

However it said it feared the government would "pursue attacks against the refugee camps in Zaire and export war to that country, which already suffers enough from the presence of so many Rwandan refugees".

Bizimungu fired Twagiramungu — who resigned at more or less the same moment — on Monday, accusing him of failing to cope with post- war problems.

Twagiramungu, for his part, wrote a resignation letter condemning killings by the Tutsi-dominated army and arbitrary arrests, and accused the Tutsis of failing to live up to power- sharing accords.

The crisis underlined the deep ethnic divisions that continue to gnaw at Rwanda.

The new cabinet has the same ethnic balance as the old one, with a majority of Hutu ministers, but refugees have denounced many of them as collaborators.

**Foreign Minister on Rwandan Refugee Controversy**

LD3108212295 Paris Radio France International  
in French 1230 GMT 31 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Our guest today is Zairean Deputy Prime Minister Kamanda wa Kamanda, who is also the foreign minister [name and titles as heard]. We speak to him about the problem of Rwandan refugees in the camps at Bukavu and Goma, in the east of Zaire. [passage omitted] Our correspondent, Jean-Jacques Louarne, asked Mr. Kamanda if the deadline-cum-ultimatum of 31 December [when Zaire wants all Rwandan refugees to have departed] is realistic.

[Begin recording] [Kamanda] Realistic compared to what? With regard to our concerns and our needs, it is realistic, since we have got elections to prepare and the process of identifying and enumerating our citizens to organize. That is one concern. Apart from that, Nord-Kivu and Sud-Kivu Provinces are the breadbasket of Zaire; they are agricultural regions. All the green spaces are occupied by refugees and, if you want to talk about realities, those are some of the realities that the government has to take into account.

[Louarne] On site, in the camps, isn't there an impasse caused by the Hutu extremists who are obstructing voluntary repatriation?

[Kamanda] We feel this is a false problem, this question of obstruction in the camps caused by Hutu extremists. Rather, it is our impression that there is a pressure group whose influence extends to the grass roots in Goma and Bukavu, via the non- governmental organizations [NGO's] and other people there who are doing everything in their power so that the refugees won't go home. All of that is cloaked in the guise of obstruction in the camps, but that does not strike us as being the true situation.

[Louarne] What pressure group would that be?

[Kamanda] Not everybody is in favor of the refugees' return, as you well know.

[Louarne] Who is against it?

[Kamanda] Those who do not want the refugees to go home, those in whose interest it is that the refugees do not go back to either Rwanda or Burundi.

[Louarne] Are you pointing a finger at any particular capitals in the region?

[Kamanda] Why in the region? There's the region, the whole world, whatever. It is clear that, starting with the debate in the UN Security Council and continuing with what is happening on the ground, with the NGO's on site in Goma, Bukavu, and Uvira — we have clear evidence that there are forces that apparently are not working toward the repatriation of refugees to their homes. I think you know that, for a long time now, there has also been a political approach in the region that would like to see the setting up of a Hutuland on our soil, and that would empty Rwanda and Burundi of its Hutu population and have them settle in Zaire. That's one reason why the Zairean Government does not want to see them settled on its soil and does not agree with this approach.

[Louarne] Do you now feel that Kigali is giving you the guarantees you require?

[Kamanda] Kigali is not giving any of the required guarantees. Kigali is giving guarantees ...[pauses] Kigali did not create the proper conditions for repatriation; Kigali has not honored its obligations under the accords signed in Kinshasa, Bujumbura, and Nairobi; Kigali has done nothing at all. No one is talking to Kigali. Everyone is talking to Zaire. The problem is not here in Zaire; it is in Rwanda. Rwanda is the source, out of which two-thirds of the Rwandan population were evacuated to Zaire, Tanzania and Burundi.

[Louarne] How do you interpret the various resignations, that of the prime minister and of Hutu ministers, in Kigali? They were moderate Hutus.

[Kamanda] No comment is really necessary, I suppose. There must be a crisis that has led to the resignations.

[Louarne] Concerning the question, more specifically, of compensation which the international community has

envisaged, what are Zaire's demands and your own views on the international community?

[Kamanda] Listen, we have always said that, in the first place, the aid given to the refugees in Nord-Kivu and Sud-Kivu was provided in such a way that it intensified a sort of tension between the local population, who received nothing, and the refugees. That is one thing. Next, there is the environment and the basic health and education infrastructure, the ecology, that have been destroyed. Apparently the international community has taken no action. That is one reason why the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution asking for special assistance for the host countries, including Zaire. So far, the round table of funding bodies, which was supposed to address this problem, has not been convened. So our concern was that the need to rebuild Nord-Kivu and Sud-Kivu should at least be given consideration.

[Louarne] After yesterday's meeting with the UNHCR, do you now have the impression that the international community, the United Nations, and different Western governments are willing to, let us say, make an extra effort to settle the refugee question once and for all?

[Kamanda] Mrs. Ogata, the UN secretary general's special envoy, took note of our concerns and said she hoped to make every effort to meet them. We expect some very specific things from the international community and the UNHCR. Regarding the UNHCR, we want it to take over the repatriation operation such that it will be wholesale, uninterrupted, and proceed at a speed that is compatible with the deadline we have set. We want the international community to play fair with Zaire. No one wanted to take in these refugees except for Zaire. Zaire has made immense efforts to help the international community; we think it only natural that the destruction and damage caused in the region of Nord-Kivu and Sud-Kivu should be repaired thanks to a substantial contribution from the international community. We also expect the international community to take a responsible attitude with regard to the repatriation of refugees.  
[end recording]



## Ethiopia

### Sudan Warned To Extradite Mubarak Attack Suspects

NC3108171395 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Ethiopian authorities have warned Sudan that they may publish the confessions of the three terrorists held in Ethiopia in connection with the failed assassination attempt against President Husni Mubarak—confessions proving that Sudan was involved in the attack—if Khartoum fails to hand over the terrorists who fled to Sudan after the operation. This was revealed today by a diplomatic source in Addis Ababa.

The source told MENA that if Sudan refuses Ethiopia's request and the current intensive contacts on handing over the fugitive terrorist and the two others who planned the operation, Ethiopia may disclose the confessions of the three terrorists it is holding. The source said the confessions include names and places of training camps in Sudan and the names of Sudanese security officials and personnel who are in charge of those camps and who dealt with the terrorists.

The diplomatic source expects that if Sudan rejects the Ethiopian approach, Addis Ababa, whose relations with Sudan are now very tense, may cut diplomatic representation with Khartoum to the lowest level and may ask that Sudanese consulates in Ethiopian cities be closed. It should be noted that Sudan and Ethiopia signed an agreement on the extradition of criminals in 1962.

## Somalia

### Aidid Faction Admits Holding Pakistanis

AB3108155295 Paris AFP in English  
1533 GMT 31 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Aug 31 (AFP) — The faction headed by warlord General Mohamed Farah Aidid admitted for the first time Thursday [31 August] it is holding 11 Pakistanis found fishing illegally in Somali waters nearly seven months ago.

Addressing newsmen here, Aidid's Interior Minister Mohamed Qanyare Afrah said the fishermen, 11 Pakistanis and a Palestinian, would be brought to justice, but did not specify when or where they would be tried.

Qanyare accused the Pakistani government of failing to contact the right authorities in southern Mogadishu over the fate of their nationals, being held by the Somali government.

General Aidid has already established courts of justice as specified in his self-styled government's transitional charter, which is not recognised by other clan factions in the country and the international community.

One of the cases to come before it recently was a dispute between the UN World Food Programme and its local Somali staff, during which it ruled that the WFP should pay 1.7 million US dollars to the agency's former Somali workers.

The hostages, who are said to be failing in health, have been held secretly at a building near Aidid's residence, and since their presence in the country was made known to journalists on August 7, no independent teams have been allowed to pay them a visit to verify reports of the poor conditions under which they are held and their deteriorating health, neighbours said.

A group of intellectuals and journalists who tried to visit the hostages were prevented from doing so by heavily armed gunmen guarding the building, apparently angry at leakages of the hostages' plight to the press by a housemaid working in the building, who has since been fired.

Neighbours in the building where the Pakistanis are held by Aidid's United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance (USC/SNA) faction have expressed concern over the captives' security, since it lies on the new "Green Line" dividing Aidid's armed militia supporters from those of the rival militia of Osman Hassan Ali "Atto", Aidid's former financier-turned foe.

The danger to their security has been heightened by last week's fighting between Aidid's militia and supporters of the self-styled Somali interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed in some parts of Mogadishu, clashes that have apparently angered Ali Ato.

Mogadishu, meanwhile, continues to be calm after Aidid halted his campaign to disarm rival militias, although Qanyare vowed that the latest inter-clan fighting would not interfere with Aidid's government's disarmament programme.

Aidid was declared interim president of Somalia for three years by a conference of his supporters on June 15, but other Somali factions and the international community have refused to recognise it.

## Uganda

### Official Warns Rebels, Sudan Against Incursions

EA3108202695 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 31 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The minister of state for defense, Mr. Amama Mbabazi, has assured the people of

Arua district [northwest Uganda] that no external force will invade and occupy the district.

Addressing a rally in Koboko town on Wednesday [30 August], the minister warned the Sudan Government and the West Nile Bank Front, WBNF, rebels led by Colonel Juma Oris [was minister of lands and water resources in May 1978; allied himself with Joseph Kony of the Lord's Resistance Army in October 1994] against further incursions into Uganda. The minister warned that last Sunday's [27 August] incursion by Sudanese troops and Oris's rebels at Oraba should be the last. He warned that any further bombing and incursion into Uganda will lead to stern action from the NRA [National Resistance Army] and the consequences may be grossly adverse for the Sudan and the Oris rebels. He said that the civil war in Sudan is their problem and can only be ended by the Sudanese.

Among those who attended the Koboko rally were former Vice President General Mustafa Adrisi; the CGR [Central Government Representative], Arua, Mr. Ahmad Awongo; CADS [Constituent Assembly Delegates; and representatives of the NGOs [nongovernmental organizations].

The minister said there are no SPLA [Sudan People's Liberation Army] camps on Ugandan territory, adding however, that Uganda has up to 300,000 Sudanese refugees, many of who are SPLA sympathizers. He said that these refugees are a big social problem to the Government of Uganda, as their maintenance digs deep into the national meagre resources.

Mr. Amama commended the people of Koboko subdistrict and West Nile region at large for both maintaining

peace in the region and rejecting war. He was hopeful that with the full cooperation of the people in the region the NRA will manage to repel any aggressor.

In another rally in Arua town, the minister was informed by the mayor of Arua municipality, (Nasur), that the population is in panic. The CGR [Central Government Representative], Ahmad Awongo, and RC [Resistance Council]-five chairman, Donato Amagua, confirmed to the minister that several misguided youths from the region had travelled to Morobo in Sudan to be trained as rebel soldiers, but that there were many who had since returned.

The minister said former President Idi Amin, Juma Oris, and many others now outside the country are free to return now, just like Brigadier [Gad Wilson] Toko [air force commander under Amin and defense minister in August 1985]; Dan Nabudere [minister of culture and community development under Binaisa in November 1979]; [Alfred] Picho Owiny [information minister under Binaisa in November 1979]; and Omwony Ojok [member of Uganda National Liberation Front in August 1985] did. He revealed to the gathering that already, through Idi Amin's wife living in Egypt, he had expressed his wish to hold face-to-face talks with Idi Amin aimed at convincing him to return home.

The journalists who accompanied the minister to Arua also visited Oraba and witnessed the area the Sudanese Army and Oris's rebels occupied on Sunday and later quit on Monday [28 August] for fear of the NRA.

**Egyptian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit***MB3108183495 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1806 GMT 31 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria August 31 SAPA — Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa arrived in South Africa on Thursday [31 August] for a three-day visit. Musa's arrived at Waterkloof Air Force Base in Pretoria at 345PM. He was met by his South African counterpart Alfred Nzo.

**Nzo: Trade Ties 'Moving Very Well'***MB0109053295 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2038 GMT 31 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Aug 31 SAPA — Trade between South Africa and Egypt had increased and bilateral relations in this regard were "moving very well indeed". Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo said on Thursday [31 August].

After discussions with his Egyptian counterpart 'Amr Musa in Pretoria, he told a media briefing the two countries would conclude a formal trade agreement during Musa's visit. An Egyptian business delegation would visit South Africa within the next few weeks. Nzo said other treaties to be entered into related to the guarantee of mutual investments as well as cultural and maritime affairs.

Musa arrived in Pretoria earlier in the day for a state visit to South Africa. He said he would travel to Durban on Friday to meet President Nelson Mandela and to convey a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. His mission was to consolidate relations between South Africa and Egypt, Musa said.

Nzo said bilateral relations were on course. "The happy news is that relations have consolidated over the past few months." A delegation from his ministry would visit Egypt in next few months to examine the progress of a recently established joint commission, Nzo said. Other matters discussed with Musa included events in Bosnia, the democratisation of the United Nations system, and the situation in the Middle East.

**Future Arms Sales To Consider Human Rights***MB3108153295 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
31 Aug 95 p 3*

[Report by Patrick Bulger]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town — The Cabinet yesterday agreed on a new weapons control body to make decisions on SA [South Africa] arms sales based on strict human rights criteria.

Water Affairs and Forestry Minister Kader Asmal was appointed chairman of the National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC).

Armcor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] would no longer have any say over which countries were entitled to purchase South African weapons.

The old system, which classified countries in terms of whether they were friendly to South Africa, would be scrapped.

In future, the NCACC would decide whether to sell arms on the basis of objective criteria such as the would-be buyer country's record on human rights and that country's compliance with international arms control agreements.

The NCACC would comprise the ministers of defence; trade and industry; foreign affairs; safety and security; general services; and arts, culture, and technology; the deputy ministers in intelligence services; and safety and security.

Each weapons sale would be made subject to the issuing of an export permit issued by the NCACC, and an independent inspectorate would be established. The NCACC will report to Parliament's joint standing committee on defence and the UN Register on Conventional Arms.

Only national interest criteria and confidential bilateral agreements would limit openness and transparency. Existing contracts would be honoured.

The Cabinet also decided that the Government would support export initiatives of the defence industry by permitting the industry to contract and honour obligations which had been approved by the NCACC. "The SA Government shall, however, reserve the right to prohibit or withdraw such support should it be in conflict with international or national interests at any given time."

Transfers and trade would be avoided where weapons were likely to be used for the violation or suppression of human rights.

**Armcor Welcomes Committee To Oversee Arms Trade***MB3108191595 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1856 GMT 31 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Aug 31 SAPA — Armcor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] on Thursday [31 August] welcomed the appointment of a cabinet committee to oversee South Africa's arms trade.

In a statement in Pretoria, spokesman Y Abba Omar said the cabinet decision was in line with an Armcor request

to be relieved of its regulatory function. "With the lifting of sanctions against South Africa, it is now possible to align with the transparency and responsibility of international standards," he said. Omar added the move would allow Armscor to concentrate on its two key functions: acquisition for the South African security forces and market facilitation for the entire defence industry in the country.

The 11-member committee of seven Cabinet ministers and four deputy ministers under the chairmanship of Water Affairs and Forestry Minister Kader Asmal will in the future ensure that arms trade and transfer policies conform to internationally accepted practice. The committee, to be known as the National Conventional Arms Control Committee, will be accountable to the cabinet.

#### **12 Air Forces To Partake in 1st Military Air Show**

*MB3108181295 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1721 GMT 31 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Aug 31 SAAFA — Twelve air forces from abroad would take part in South Africa's first international military air show in October, the SA [South Africa] Air Force [SAAF] said in Pretoria on Thursday.

The event at Waterkloof Air Base near Pretoria from October 4 to 7 would be a culmination of celebrations to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the SAAF. "This will be a world class affair," Waterkloof commanding officer Brig Boy du Preez told a press conference.

Some of the most technologically advanced aircraft in the world, including the Mirage 2000C from France, Russia's MiG-29s and the F-16C Fighting Falcon from the United States, would take part. Other countries which would exhibit the pride of their air forces included Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, Spain, Poland and the United Kingdom. Air force chiefs from 31 countries would attend.

The show would entail a flying programme, static exhibitions and an aerospace industry trade exhibition. The SAAF said six African countries would exhibit aircraft. Thousands of visitors were expected from the continent. "The show will also symbolise how South Africa has truly become part of the broader African family of nations and the longstanding role of the aviation industry in the affairs of mankind."

The aerospace expo would see several international aerospace companies as well as big local names such as Denel, Atlas Aviations, Kentron and the Reutech group exhibiting their products and services.

#### **KwaZulu's Premier Mdlalose Opens Peace Summit**

*MB3108135695 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1349 GMT 31 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban Aug 31 SAPA — Intolerance born of misguided political conviction was largely the cause of political violence, KwaZulu/Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose said in Durban on Thursday [31 August]. Addressing about 300 delegates at the opening of a two-day KwaZulu/Natal peace summit, Mdlalose said South Africa's black population needed time to mature in politics and that it was fruitless to continue "popping bullets into one another" in the process.

Achieving peace depended on individuals and not on the constitution of the country. The state could not use its power to "enforce" peace. More than 10,000 people have died in political violence in KwaZulu/Natal since the early 1980s. The violence has largely been attributed to fighting between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party. Faction fighting has also been blamed.

Mdlalose said hopes that violence would subside with South Africa's transition to democracy had not materialised, and that an end to violence was not in sight. "When the country became democratic on 27 April 1994, all hopes were pinned to the anticipated boon of peace and prosperity. But it was not to be. Violence was rekindled with a vengeance and the country reeled from its impact."

Mdlalose said he was concerned that some practices of the former government appeared to be emerging in the new government. Some members of the African National Congress' former armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], had been appointed to senior posts "at much higher levels than their competence in the SANDF [South African National Defense Force] and the SAPS [South African Police Service]".

He expressed concern over the deployment of additional troops in KwaZulu/Natal. This had gone ahead without consulting the province's MEC [member of the Executive Council] for safety and security, Rev Celani Mtetwa. "This is indeed deliberate provocation because it clearly undermines the authority of the provincial government."

Mdlalose condemned a recent security force raid of a traditional leader's house, saying it was such actions which undermined confidence in peace officers and which destabilised area?. He said the Truth Commission could help eliminate violence, but warned that if it was not impartial it could lead to an escalation of conflict.



The summit will discuss ways of educating people about peace and tolerance.

#### **Elections in KwaZulu/Natal 'Definitely Off'**

*MB0109095595 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 1 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The local government elections in KwaZulu/Natal are definitely off. Government task group chairman Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert told the Parliamentary Constitutional Committee that the province had not solved problems related to the demarcation of boundaries. His report ended speculation that elections would be held in some parts of the province.

#### **Final Constitution Expected in November 1996**

*MB3108122995 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1100 GMT 31 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa's final constitution should be in place by November next year, six months after the deadline set by the Constitutional Assembly [CA]. The management committee of the CA was told this morning that a substantial portion of the constitution should be complete when Parliament breaks into recess on 15 September. CA Executive Director Hassen Ebrahim said the first draft could be published by the end of October with the final draft to appear in May next year. A three-month period will be allowed for public comment after which the Constitutional Assembly would begin its final debate in August 1996.

#### **Freedom Front Not To Cooperate With NP, CP**

*MB0109113995 Johanneburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 1 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Freedom Front says plans to cooperate with the NP [National Party] and CP [Conservative Party] in the November elections will have to be abandoned. A spokesman said the CP had withdrawn from cooperation plans because it wanted to test its support base and that the NP had declined because some of its members did not want to stand down in favor of Freedom Front candidates.

#### **South African Press Review for 31 Aug**

*MB3108134495*

[FBIS Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

SADC 'Workable' — "In many respects the 15-year-old SADC [Southern African Development Community] is now a brand new institution comprising for the first time the logical integrity of the region," notes a page-

12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 31 August. "Things now can begin to fall into place: an energy protocol is in the making and a most vital test will be the work of South Africa's own sector, that of investment and finance. SADC could still prove itself workable. We should not expect it to be exciting but its plodding endeavours must matter to all the region's citizens."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

Freeing The Airwaves — "The report of the Independent Broadcasting Authority [IBA] signals the end of the virtual broadcasting monopoly a government-aligned SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] had for many decades," declares Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 31 August in a page-12 editorial. The paper welcomes the IBA report as well as its "commitment to encouraging diversity of opinion and a range of expression." Allowing private interest into the sector and "firmly placing the SABC in the role of public broadcaster must be seen as a significant milestone in privatisation."

#### **South African Press Review for 1 Sep**

*MB0109124695*

[FBIS Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

Wasting Armscor Expertise — Referring to the appointment of a new cabinet committee to oversee any arms sales by Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Armscor, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 September in a page-10 editorial says this move "does not suggest efficiency. All it ensures is that a miscellany of ministers will make decisions based on less than tangible criteria, and so create work for a new bureaucracy. It would have been far better if the transformation process had used existing expertise rather than wasting it."

#### **SOWETAN**

New Arms Committee Welcome — Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 1 September in a page-12 editorial is "impressed" at the choice of "former human rights leader and academic," Dr. Kader Asmal, as chairman of the new arms committee. The apartheid regime has "abused" the arms trade "on the basis of dubious political decisions as well as for surviving sanctions against South Africa. All this will change and in the process improve this country's image worldwide."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

Privatization — Government's caution about privatization "takes into account immediate political sensitivities



as well as economic imperatives," says a page-18 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 1 September. However, the early sale of "only a few small companies could be self-defeating. The temptation could be to use the meagre proceeds to fund government's current rather than the more appropriate expenditure on national infrastructure. If the money is frittered away or used as an alternative to taxation, the public would see little advantage to privatisation." **BUSINESS DAY** believes the government's caution is "understandable" but "must not be allowed to delay unduly what has become a necessary economic development."

**NATO Air Strikes Not Bosnia Solution** — South Africans will "cheer" NATO intervention against Bosnia's Serbs, but they should remember "that issues are never as simple as they can seem from afar." The warring parties will settle their differences by negotiation "only when they are convinced they cannot achieve their aims by conquest and extermination." "The NATO strikes will not solve the Bosnian conflict. The most that can be hoped is that they will prove, as last, a turning point."

#### **MAIL & GUARDIAN**

**SADC, Human Rights** — The Southern African Development Community, SADC, summit leaders approved the creation of a regional sharing power pool and a shared water course system, but otherwise, "there seemed to be little to write home about, much less

justification for dragging 12 heads of state away from their no doubt pressing duties on the domestic front," declares a page-4 editorial in Johannesburg **MAIL & GUARDIAN** in English for 1-7 September. The continent would have liked to see a "purposeful decision" on the creation of the Association of Southern African States, ASAS. Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe reportedly is "busily manoeuvring to be made leader of ASAS on the grounds he is the longest-serving head of state in the region." However, his "disregard for human rights" "hardly qualifies him to head a humanitarian cause." **MAIL & GUARDIAN** also questions whether South Africa is fit to lead where peacekeeping in Africa is concerned, "since "our bumbling efforts with regard to Nigeria must raise doubts."

#### **ILANGA**

**Deployment of Soldiers in KwaZulu/Natal** — Durban **ILANGA** in Zulu for 28-30 August in a page-4 editorial comments on the deployment of security forces in various areas of KwaZulu/Natal in an effort to curb violence, saying "no community feels comfortable with soldiers milling around in its midst." "Everyone knows" that many of these soldiers are former ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress cadres, and **ILANGA** believes they should first be "divested of their party political identities and be neutral so that they are acceptable to the community."

### Angola

#### UN Mission: Cease-Fire Violations Reduced 50%

*MB3108205095 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 31 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-3 says that cease-fire violations have been reduced by half but this does not mean that everything is going well. This was revealed by Joao Soares, chief of general staff for Unavem-3 forces in Angola.

[Begin Soares recording] Fortunately, this month, we registered about half the violations registered in the previous month. This does not mean that things are going well because our objective is to end violations once and for all [words indistinct]. At the present moment, we are at a crucial phase of the process [words indistinct]. [end recording] [passage omitted]

#### Five Parties Form Patriotic Front Coalition

*MB3108193195 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Yet another coalition was born in Angola today: the Patriotic Front. The new coalition includes five parties: The Social Democratic Party of Angola, the Angolan Liberal Party, the Angola Liberal Democratic Party, the National Salvation Patriotic Renewal Party, and the Democratic Progressive Party of Angola.

According to its members, the Patriotic Front stands for political realism, democracy, and territorial integrity.

At this stage, there are 75 legalized political parties in the country. [passage omitted]

#### Vietnam Signs Education Cooperation Accord

*MB3108192495 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Vietnamese Government will send experienced intermediate and higher level teachers to Angola. The two governments signed an education cooperation accord today. It was signed

by Angolan Education Minister Joao Bernardo and Vietnamese Deputy Education Minister (Trashu Dau).

[Begin Bernardo recording] It is with deep sincerity that we reiterate our gratitude for all the assistance the Vietnamese Government can possibly give the Angolan Government, notably in the areas of education and professional training. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Mozambique

#### Arms Caches Found in Operation With South Africa

*MB3108195995 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 31 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Joint operations by the Mozambican and South African police resulted in the location and dismantling of three arms caches in southern Mozambique on Tuesday. The Maputo daily paper NOTICIAS says that the arms were found in Guija and Chibuto districts in the southern province of Gaza and in Panda district in the province of Inhambane, also in southern Mozambique. In these operations, the police seized 148 firearms, five land mines, 10 hand grenades, 130 detonators, and 80 mortar shells. The police also seized 16 bazooka shells, 66 ammunition clips, and 1,680 rounds of ammunition.

The joint operation is on the second stage. The first took place in Maputo and Gaza Provinces in late June and early July. Taking part in the operations are 36 members of the South African police force and 22 Mozambican police officers. The South Africans are providing logistical backup, including a plane and a helicopter.

The two countries have set up a regional center for joint police operations in the town of Xai-Xai, the capital of Gaza. The Gaza provincial police commander, Zacarias Cossa, says that the job of the new center is to locate and destroy arms caches, neutralize gangs of highwaymen operating in southern Mozambican roads, and fight against those trafficking drugs and other prohibited goods across the border.

## Liberia

### All 7 Warring Faction Leaders Arrive in Monrovia

AB3108200395 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 31 Aug 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program; hosted by Chris Bickerton]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Bickerton] There are great expectations in the Liberian capital, Monrovia. Leaders of all seven warring factions were due in the city to inaugurate the new Transitional Ruling Council tomorrow. It was finally agreed on at the Abuja talks two weeks ago. A cease-fire in the conflict officially came into effect last Saturday night [26 August]. All day, people have been waiting for the warlords to arrive. Our correspondent, David Bamford, is in Monrovia. He is on the line now.

[Bickerton] David, have they all arrived?

[Bamford] All the leaders have now arrived. Within the past few minutes, (?literally) in the last half hour, the last of them, Charles Taylor of the National Patriotic Front [of Liberia], arrived in the city in a long motorcade which had driven down from his military base at Gbarnga. They have been greeted by tens of thousands of people, and that is still going on now as they make their way through the streets.

[Bickerton] How did the other leaders.... [pauses] What sort of welcome did they get, people like Alhaji Koromah, for example?

[Bamford] Alhaji Koromah arrived earlier in the day in a UN helicopter, in which he came down from Voinjama, his own base. He had thousands of his own supporters at the James Spriggs Payne Airfield here in the city. They gave him a very enthusiastic welcome, and he was obviously very pleased to see them. A lot of the tribal leaders were there at the airport to greet him but frankly, he was not able to compete with the massive turnout that Charles Taylor seems to have got.

[Bickerton] Have there been any fears at all that the supporters of the rival warlords might get enmeshed in some violence?

[Bamford] Well indeed, and there was concern as the road that Mr. Taylor's convoy drove down was very close to the airport, and there was concern that both men would arrive at the same time, and the two convoys would clash, which might have well created an important security crisis. As it happened, Alhaji Koromah arrived a good two hours before Mr. Taylor did, so that seems to have been averted, and the nonsupporters of Mr. Taylor seemed to have melted away.

[Bickerton] Now, where are these warlords staying, because I believe Monrovia is pretty full of people already?

[Bamford] Indeed. Alhaji Koromah is staying in Congo Town with friends, I understand. As far as where Mr. Taylor is staying, that has not been made public. I think his security people wanted to keep that reasonably quiet.

[Bickerton] And what is the timetable for the ceremonies? When is this new ruling council going to actually be inaugurated?

[Bamford] Very few details have come out except to say that the ceremony as a whole is due to begin at 10 AM tomorrow morning [1100 GMT] and will last several hours, and we know that President Rawlings of Ghana is coming. We understood that General Abacha was coming, but there is some confusion about that, with his presidential limousine arriving by a Nigerian Air Force plane and then being taken away again, so it is not quite clear whether he will be there or not.

## Sierra Leone

### Official Comments on Measures To Check Ambushes

AB3108212795 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 31 Aug 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There was yet another report yesterday on the increasingly desperate situation for the citizens of Bo in southern Sierra Leone. They have been all but cut off from vital supplies of food, medicines, and basic commodities by the activities of RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels. The rebels have been laying ambushes along the highway between Freetown and Bo. Commercial truckers abandoned it long ago, and the rebels have more than once attacked convoys escorted by the Army, with devastating effect. The Army says it is trying to making the roads safe for transport. On the line to Freetown, Elizabeth Ohene asked Army Spokesman Lieutenant Karefa Kargbo exactly what they were doing.

[Begin recording] [Kargbo] Well, we have launched an operation on the Masiaka 91 Highway to clear that route so that convoys could move freely. So, we are on that right now as I speak to you.

[Ohene] Now, what does that mean? What are you having to do exactly? You do not know where these rebels are, so what are you doing along the route?

[Kargbo] Well, it is a kind of sweep operation. Of course, we know some of the bases, and we are

conducting a sweep operation to clean the entire area. That is precisely what we are doing. It is a kind of sweep operation.

[Ohene] Now, what about....[pauses] How often are you able to send any kind of material at all, even if it is not food convoys, even military replenishments to Bo? How often are you able to find out exactly what is happening around those areas?

[Kargbo] Well, sincerely speaking, the RUF is not targeting military convoys. Most often, they avoid military convoys and attack innocent civilians, so to get our own supplies up to our men is no problem for us.

[Ohene] The way things are, if they continue for much longer, the RUF claim that you only control Freetown and its environs might be proved right — the fact that there are parts, vast stretches of the country that are having to go without food where you cannot guarantee safe route. You know, it just looks as if maybe the government really is in control only of Freetown.

[Kargbo] That is absolutely incorrect. The government is in control of the whole country. Now, what the RUF is doing is just to stay in the bush and then keep on terrorizing people. Now the RUF cannot boast of any territory they are controlling. They cannot tell you for sure that they are in Bo or they are in Kenema, they are controlling those areas. What they are doing is making life very, very difficult for innocent people. That is what

they are doing, but to say that they are in control of any of those areas is absolutely incorrect.

[Ohene] Now, Major [title as heard], yesterday one of our reporters who traveled around the areas said that much of the fighting seemed to be done by Guinean soldiers and by some ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], Sierra Leonean soldiers. Now, you are unhappy about that.

[Kargbo] Well, not that I am unhappy about that or we are unhappy about that. What I want to make clear to you and Mr. (Chalmeon) is that we do not have any ULIMO fighters fighting along our troops or fighting with our troops. The fact is that all the fighting is being done by our troops. Now, we have Guinean soldiers, as well as Nigerian soldiers in our country. What they are basically doing is assisting us to control certain key points. That is what they are doing, but the main fighting is being done by our own troops. For example, if you go to Zimi, you will not find any foreign troops there. It is our men who are doing the fighting, and let Mr. (Chalmeon) know that we do not have any ULIMO fighters fighting along our side or fighting on our side. [end recording] [The BBC announcer ends item by identifying the above speaker as Sierra Leone Army Spokesman Major John Milton, contradicting the information given in the first paragraph]



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